

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

Please replace the paragraph in lines 1-16 on page 3 with the amended paragraph below.

The present invention relates to systems and methods that facilitate previewing content of stacked or grouped information displays in an efficient manner. Dynamically-generated collections of documents or files can be represented as single icons or entities, and form part of the next generation file system user interfaces. The subject invention provides an improved method for navigating the collection *via* an axial user interface controller such as a mouse wheel, for example, to interactively preview the contents of a group (such as a folder) in order to observe or review individual elements of the collection without navigating into (e.g., double-clicking) the collection. In one example aspect, the user moves a mouse cursor over a collection icon and a small preview image of the first document or page in the collection is shown. The user may then increment or decrement the axial controller to display the next (or former) document preview icon. A transitional animation can be employed to visually link the movement of the axial controller with the change in the displayed icon, wherein the user can quickly “flip” or scroll through many document previews quickly. When the user moves the ~~cursor~~ cursor away from the collection icon, the currently selected preview image can be integrated with the collection icon as a reminder of collection contents.

Please replace the paragraph in lines 23-29 on page 7, as amended in Office Action dated January 24, 2007, with the following amended paragraph

At 200, a stack of items is illustrated (e.g., Microsoft® PowerPoint or Microsoft® Word documents). During a mouse over state at 210, the top document preview appears. At 220, transitional animation is displayed as the user moves a mouse wheel down (or other type control such as a voice command). After a completed transition at 230, a new preview is shown. If other axial controls are detected, subsequent items in the stack are then displayed. At 240, the user moves the cursor away and the new preview from 230 is left atop the stack in this example.

Please replace the paragraph in lines 12-26 on page 9 with the following amended paragraph.

Fig. 4 is a diagram illustrating global collection processing in accordance with an aspect of the present invention. The collection concepts described above in Fig. 3 can be expanded to include other type collections. For example, a group of unrelated files, folders, or display entities is depicted at 400. This type group may be defined by a user or system action that selects the group (e.g., *via* drag mouse action), wherein members are tagged globally as opposed to individual items within the members. For example, a user's desktop may include four application icons – Microsoft® Word, Power Point Microsoft® PowerPoint®, Microsoft® Excel®, and Microsoft® Visio®. The user may select the collection of icons and group the icons under a global icon – Applications, which would then be the only icon appearing on the desktop with respect to applications. When the user selected the newly created icon, they could then use an axial control such as a mouse wheel to scroll through the respective applications (and select the desired application scrolled to, if desired). A display 410 also depicts an alternative aspect to the present invention. In this aspect, the item that has been scrolled as the top page is displayed in a larger manner (larger than thumbnail view) than the rest of the items appearing in the collection 400.

Please replace the paragraph in line 20, page 10 through line 3, page 11, with the following amended paragraph.

Fig. 6 illustrates alternative control options 600 in accordance with an aspect of the present invention. In this aspect, an alternative for scrolling individually through a collection of items is described. A stack of items is depicted at 610 having a depth indicating a plurality of members in the stack (e.g., 5000 items shown as a  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch stack). Rather than individually scrolling through each member, a cursor or other control is moved down or up the side of the stack and stops arbitrarily at a position marked at 620 and as desired by the user. If a mouse is clicked, or the cursor hovers for a predetermined amount of time at a position in the stack, the item at about the position marked at 620 can be moved (along with changing order of stack) to the front of the stack as illustrated at 630. The user can subsequently use a mouse

wheel or other control to scroll the stack beginning at the position illustrated at 630. In this manner, large stacks can be navigated to an approximate starting position in a rough manner by a first movement, and subsequently scrolled in a finer-grained manner in a subsequent movement or control.